SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1873.

Amusements To-day.

Main Hall, Great Jones et. The Prigrim. Harnum's Great Show - At Ronk, 65d et. and 2d sv. Rooth's Theatre-Seath. Shyle Rowery Theatre Scare Crow. Bowery Thentre Stare Crow.

Broadway Thentre-The New Mapdaire. Matnes.

Ban Bryant's Minatrela, Twents third street.

Grand Opera House-Humpty Dumpty Aeroad. Matres.

Lye-um Thentre-Netre Dame. Maines.

Nibio's Garden-Back Crook. Masses.

Olympic Thentre-Emel Arden. Matnes.

Steinway Hall. Rund Tom. Twenty-second Regiment Armory-Gilmore's Cencert.

Theatre Comique—Cuba.
Tony Pastor's Varieties, Ladies Free, Matines.
Union Square Theatre—The Wicked World, Maunes. Wallack's Theatre - The Lar. Wood's Museum - Solon Shing's. Matines.

Terms of The Bus ADVESTISING BATES. BEDINARY ADVERTISING, per line, REALISM MAITEN, with "Any," after it, lat or 5 ADA ADA BATTER HE WESTER OF LORD PER HE ALL ADA BATTER HE WESTER OF THE STATE OF TH

"The Constitution says that all trials shall be by jury, and the accused is entitled, not to be first convicted by a court and then to be acinitied IN THE FIRST INSTANCE by a

#### It Was an Act of War.

When the Spanish ship Tornado arrested the voyage of the American steamer Virginius on the high seas by firing shotted guns across her bows, captured her by superior force, and carried her into a Spanish port, where the commander, the crew, and the passengers were nearly all put to death, an act of war was deliberately committed against the Unit d States. This offence was far graver than any alleged against Mexico in the Texan controversy, when Congress formally declared in the preamble to its purpose: "Whereas war exists by the act of Mexico," In the present case there would be abundant justification for proceeding to extremities without a line of correspondence or a syllable of explanstion. S ain has thrown down the gauntlet and made war without

declaring it. In the whole range of international law and civilize I usage there is not a particle of pretext for this intentional insult. Two principles universally recognized have been wantonly violated. 1. All the accepted authorities agree that the vessels of a nation on the high seas represent a part of its territory, and are to be so treated. The nationality is determined by the flag and the papers. 2. That search of a neutral ship in time of peace can only be made in the exercise of a bellig, rent right.

First. The Virginius was regularly documented, and bore the ensign of her nationality. Therefore, in contemplation of the public law, the territory of the United States was invaded in the violent seizure by the Tornado on the high seas.

Secondly, Spain does not admit the ex-States have not granted belligerent rights to the contending parties. Consequently a Spanish ship of war could not violently arrest an American vessel on the ocean

It is not pretended in externation of this great exultation over the achievement.

In the long and angry dispute with of which by other powers would have conrevolted against as a wrong.

Notwithstanding the war of 1812 and the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, both of which were intended to close this controversy Republican party. forever, the pretension was renewed by Lord Napier, then her Majesty's Minister at Washington, as late as Dec. 24, 1857. Gen. in these memorable and truly American

"The United States deny the right of cruisers of any power whatever to enter their vessels by force in time of peace; much less can they per mit forcign officers to examine their papers and adjudicate upon their nationality and whether they are navigated according to law."

The public mind became excited from visits made to American vessels by British cruisers at the port of Sagua la Grande in the island of Cuba. England attempted to justify this offensive inquisition under the plea of necessity for the suppression of the slave trade, just as Dr. Woolsey seeks to excuse the outrage on our flag by the Tornado on the high sens as a necessity of self-preservation when there was no assault or menace of force. When the subject was laid before Congress in the President's message the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the Senate made an able report, reviewing the whole question carefully, and reported three resolutions, which were dopted without one dissenting voice. The ars' is the most important at this time, as asserting in distinct and deflant terms the broad American doctrine which has always been adhered to until the advent of Grantism. The language revives the spirit of the olden time. Hear it:

Resolved (as the judgment of the Senate), That American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, hearing the American flag remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and therefore any visitation, moiestation or detention of such vessels by force, or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States."

All sections and parties in that day of discordant political strife and threatened secession united heartily in the support of this resolution. SEWARD and HAMMOND of South Carolina joined hands. DougLAS and Hale, CRITTENDEN and WILSON, Toombs, and others, put aside their differences, and the only question was whether the declaration was strong enough for the

to go much further than words. He proposed to amend by adding acts also:

"And the President is hereby authorized and emowered to employ the naval force of the Urited States, and send the same to the scene of the recent outrages, with instruc-tions to capture the ships which have com-mitted, or which may commit, these beiligerent

How appropriate these glowing words are to the actual situation! They were uttered fifteen years ago, and yet they seem to well up from an indignant heart to-day, to urge a duty demanded by a greater provocation than caused them to gush out in 1858.

#### The Republican Congress Must Face the Music.

The full returns of the votes cast in Massachusetts prove that in the most radical of the Republican States, as in every other where elections have been held this fall, a general paralysis has smitten the Republican party. Last year WASHBURN, the Republican candidate for Governor, received 133,900 votes, while Brad, the Democratic and Liberal candidate, received 59.626. This year WASHBURN gets only 72.183, while Gaston, his opponent, obtains

59,360, It will be seen that the opposition vote, compared with that of last year, falls off only 266, while the Republican vote falls off 61.717, or to the unprecedented extent of 46 per cent. There were local issues which contributed somewhat to this result, such as the liquor and the labor questions; but they operated rather to keep up the opposition vote than to cut down the Republican; while on the other hand the war against Gen. BUTLER in the early weeks of kept a good many Republicans from the

polls. But after making all due allowance for the effect of these local and personal mat- there was no appropriation, but which must ters, they utterly fail to account for the eventually be saddled on the taxpavers. When prodigious falling off in the Republican he was elected Governor it was supposed that vote. In the old Bay State, as elsewhere, the preceding Administration had stolen about this must be charged to the distrust and disgust which are breaking out among the rank and file of the Republican party all over the country toward the great body of these who, whether of high or low deto put too fine a point upon it, a large, in- income, since assuming his present office he has Republicans begin to regard a decided ma- of over \$100,000, and to include in fast horses, jority of the leaders of their party as a diamonds, and other lexuries to an unlimited pack of corruptionists who ought immediately to receive a retribution similar to that which has just overtaken Tweep and INGERSOLL

the leadership of the Republicans not only | for throwing him overboard. permeates the voting masses of that party. but it is accepted as truth by an immense majority of the whole people, irrespective of party. It has taken such fast hold upon the public mind and conscience that amount of mere professions of reformation can cradicate it. Words will not meet ture, can appease the demands of an oft cheated, sorely taxed, remorselessly plundered people. Honesty and justice insist that these corrupt leaders shall be cashiered and drummed out of the Republican

Congress meets on Monday. The Republicans have overwhelming majorities in both Houses. The party will be held to a rigid accountability for what Congress does or fails to do to get rid of the big and little villains who have so long ruled and robbed the nation.

The eye of the people is sternly fixed upon this particular subject and these without incurring the penalties of a hestile particular men. Gasconade in the Senate and House of Representatives about Cuba and the panic, accompanied great wrong that the capture was an error | by sounding threats of war and shallow | And Yavis at Barnum's Hotel in St. Lou of the commanding officer or an excess of schemes of finance, will not be allowed to Gov Yares was a Kentuckian by birth, and at his authority. Quite the contrary; for the | divert attention from the slippery regues whole proceeding has been sanctioned by in Congress and the malfeasances whereof the highest authority on the island, they have been proved guilty. Everybody through the Marine Court at Santiago de knows who the culprits are and wherein Cuba, and by approval, and an ovation at they have offended; and all good citizens Havana to the Captain of the Tornado, in regard it as among the first duties of Conwhich all the officials there joined with gress to sweep its own halls clean of its wn rusculs.

Until the two Houses do this, few per-Great Britain in regard to the alleged sons will listen patiently to their homilies right of visitation and search growing out either about the sacredness of the of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, American flag or the expediency of the position of the United States was specie payments. The people don't want finally sustained by the abandonment of to be preached to by Credit Mobilier every pretension which had been set up | bribe-takers, back-pay and forward-pay on the other side. In order to keep up her grabbers, and Pacific Railway swin maritime supremacy, England had put diers; by Senators who have bought forward extravagant claims, the admission | their seats and Representatives who have sold their votes; by politicians who fawn fessed weakness on their part and con- upon power that they may enjoy its ceded as a right what every proud nation | paironage, and covet places of trust that they may plunder the public.

# The Cooke Receiver.

In one respect the action of the Federal Cass was then Secretary of State, and he | Court of Philadelphia, in the matter of gave the finishing blow to that assumption | JAY COORE'S bankruptcy, rather gives us pause. For Judge Cadwalader as a man. a lawyer, and a Judge, we have a sincere respect, which has been much increased by his action and deportment in this case, evincing as they have not only great courage among the peculiar influences which are generated in Philadelphia, but the utmost consideration for the rights and possibly imperilled interests of debtors. The prompt manner in which he silenced the venerable "captain of cavalry" when he sought to interpose irregularly was especially admirable.

> But we fear Judge Cadwalader does not read THE SUN so attentively as every Judge ought to do, or keep himself informed respecting the actualities around him. If he did, he would hardly have appointed the President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank as receiver in this case. Not that Mr. EDWIN N. LEWIS is not a most respectable and responsible man. He is both. He is in no sense of the Kemble type. But still every one familiar with the doings of afflicted Philadelphia during the last eighteen months knows that, owing to the machinations of the Ring and his own amiable and credulous nature, he has on no less than two occasions been put in a false position before the public. He it was who endorsed the credit and integrity of CHARLES T. YERKES in the Evans matter not many months before he was convicted and sent to the penitentiary. He it was who vouched for Mrs. FUREY the day the PARKER signature was forged by her com-

check on the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank had been forged, or its till robbed, there would have been activity enough. Its solicitor, instead of helping to file Ring bills in equity against the new Constitution, would have been importunate in making MANN do his duty, and resolute in resisting all compounding of felonies and conniving at hush money to Cassiny and Collis. In the acquiescence of Mr. Lewis and the institution over which he presides in this PARKER outrage the exposure of which seems to be indefinitely postponed-we regret to say they have exposed themselves to just reproach. It is on this account only that, with all respect for him personally, we regret his selection as the Cooke receiver.

that the Governor received a heavy bribe for ap

proving a printing bill; that he made a corrupt pargain in order to gain his last nomination. pledging the decision of his father, the Chief Justice, upon the validity of the fraudulent Blue Ridge scrip; and that he has been influenced in the disposal of his patronage by sordid and cor-Assembly appropriated \$325,000 to pay the claims of the Republican Printing Company for work done for the State, and it was openly said at that time that Moses refused to approve the joint resolution unless he was paid \$40,000 for doing so. It is also a common rumor in South Carolina by the Executive can retain his place unless he or. Moses was Speaker of the House before atthe canvass for the nomination probably taining his present office, and white in that posiion acquired an unenviable reputation as a public plunderer. Among other exploits while he is credited with having illegally issued over \$400,000 of "pay certificates," for which all there was to steal in South Carolina, and that be limited; but those who took this view of the subject greatly underestimated his abilities His salary is \$1,500 a year, and when he was elected he was greatly in debt. But notwithgree, assume to manage its concerns. Not standing the moderate amount of his leatimate fluential, and rapidly increasing mass of been able to buy the Preston mansion at a cost extent. It is not likely that he will be degraded from office simply on account of stealing, how-ever, for the Legislature is as bad as the Oovernor in that respect; but as he has become unpop-Normsoll.

Ular with his party, it is possible that his dishonests may be made to serve as a pretence

The Hoosae tanael in Massachusetts, which at last has been bored completely through the mountain though not yet com-pleted for use, is five miles long. It was begun was \$5.550,000, and a contract was made to ex-cayate the tunnel and build a double track railthe case. Deeds and deeds only, and those of the most searching and unequivocal na- already cost \$12,300,000, and it will require the Senators, overlooked the scene. Of the 124 expenditure of about \$800,000 more to prepare it nection with the project to tunnel the Alleghany as to make a connection with the great natural water courses of the West. Judging from the Hoosac tunnel, it would require about thirtytwo years and an expenditure of some \$25,000, question the cost of the canal proper. Western farmers who place their reliance for increased themselves for a great exercise of patience.

There was a brief announcement by teleerday of the death of the Hon, Richthe time of his death was in his fifty-sixth year. He graduated at the Illinois State University at Jacksonville, and then studied law and was adhistory of Illinois. After serving several terms in the Legislature he was in 1851 elected to Congress, where he represented his district for four President YATES was elected Governor of Illinois, which position he held through the war. He was personally the most popular Governor | tions. Hilmois ever had, and was very active in raising

his road to fame and fortune. The latter came to Springseld in search of employment, and YATES after talking with him gave him a situation as clerk in the Executive office, Soon and YATES was so much pleased with him that Illinois regiment and sent him to Cairo. From that time until Grant became President Yates This first session of the incoming Congress will determine the future of the Republican party.

was his constant, enthusiastic, and energetic friend. Grant repaid him by repeated cuts and slights in favor of Gen. Logan, to whom he chiefly listened in Illinois matters after WASHBURNE

Upon the expiration of his term as Governor, Mr. YATES was elected to the United State Senate, where he served six years. His unfortunate habits prevented his reflection. But for them he could not have been defeated by any one in the State, and there is no telling what might have been the possibilities of his future. Warm-hearted, generous, and always cheerful, a ready, fluent, and flowery speaker, an ardent YATES was one of the most genial politicians of his day, and his sudden death will be lamented not only by his friends and neighbors in Illinois. but by a wide circle of acquaintances through-

The Hon, J. M. Compy of Ohio propounds the following conundrum:

"If it took two Spanish priests eight hours to convetwenty of the sentences Chans of the Virginius, homany years would it take the same priests to conveone of Degeon Richard Smith's wicked partners?" This is not a sensible question. There are they could all be converted at once, which is impossible, there would be no lasting safety for Deacon RICHARD SMITH. The only problem that his friends ought much to consider is how to get him separated from such a connection After that, efforts for the reformation of the wicked men would be in order, not before. The first duty is to redeem Deacon RICHARD SMITH from the perils and the sufferings that now besc-

him through the wickedness of his partners. A correspondent affirms positively that there will be no war with Spain about Cuba. "A war with Spain," he exclaims, " would so reduce the price of Gen. GRANT's real estate in Washington that he would have either to go back to Galena a poor man or ask Congress to increase his salary again." Nevertheless there may be war, in spite of all considerations respecting either real estate or salaries.

Scuator Conkling to be Chief Justice After All

discordant political strife and threatened secession united heartily in the support of this resolution. Seward and Hammond of South Carolina joined hands. Douglas and Hale, Crittenden and Wilson, Toombs, and others, put aside their differences, and the only question was whether the declaration was strong enough for the declaration was strong enough for the Mr. Wilson, now Vice-President. wanted

Hale, Crittenden and Wilson, Toombs, and others, put aside their differences, and the only question was whether the declaration was strong enough for the strong for the friends. It is a fixed fact that Comkling is to be Chief Justice. He wil

#### SOME NEW BOOKS.

Negro Rule and the Prostrate State.

Thirteen years ago South Carolina seeeded from the Union with an almost unantous cry of exuitation on the part of her slaveholding citizens, who fancied that they had at last got rid of the hated Abolitionists, and bad established forever the dominton of slavery south of the Potomac and the Ohio. Charleston went wild with joy, and in her frenzy fired guns. kindled bonfires, and rang a merry peal on all her church bells. She regarded herself already as the great port of a great slaveholding empire, the chief mart of King Cotton, and the rival, or more than rival, of New York in wealth and

Four years elapsed, and South Carolina, exhausted, impoverished, and suffering, herself in the grasp of Sherman, her cities in ashes, her plantation-aristocracy humbled and subdued, the flower of her youth sleeping in It seems that there is really a movement on foot in South Carolina to impeach Gov. bloody graves, and worst of all her slaves set free and made equal in the eye of the law Moses, a correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier having been shown a list of charges to their former masters. Apparently humildrawn up by a prominent Republican as a basis for the proposed proceedings. The charges are iation and disaster could go no further. The sin of secession had been bitterly expiated, and all its imaginary benefits had turned like Dead Sea fruits to dust and ashes. The lowest depths had seemingly been reached. After emancipation and negro suffrage what more could happen to annoy and mortify the white South Carolinian? What fresh degradation could befall the once proud and exclusive aristocracy who had rushed into war the moment that the news of the election of Lincoln made it certain that the Southern dynasty had ceased to reign and that slavery was no longer supreme at Washington.

The Hon, J. S. PIKE of Maine, formerly United States Minister to Holland, and well known as a shrewd observer and a powerful writer, most vivid and interesting picture of the condition of South Carolina under negro duced to, "To tals complexion has she come of civil war. The bouffres, the bell ringing, the thouts of gratulation and of triumph have borne this fruit and nothing else. Let us scrutinize the picture closely. It is well worth

Mr. Pike was in Columbia in March and February, 1873, during the session of the South Carolina Legislature. On the day of his arrival he saw the legi-lators coming forth from the State

"About three-quarters of the crowd belonged, to the African race. They were of every hire, from the light octoroom othe deep black. They were such a looking body of men as might pour out of a murket house or a court house at random in any Southern State. Every negro type and physognomy was here to be seen, from the genteel serving man to the rough-hewn customer from the rice or extron field. Their dress was as varied as their counternances. There was the second-hand black frock coat of link megentinity, glossy and threadoure. There was the stove-piec nat of many fromings and departs divise, there was also to be seen a total disressible.

Sculptured in bas relief over the door of the members of the House of Representatives only for traffic. These facts are of interest in con- | twenty-three are white men-all from the hill Mountains in order to extend the James River | looking, substantial citizens. The trosts of sixty and Kanawha Canal at the national expense, so and seventy winters whiten the heads of some of them. But they are powerless against the black majority. They say little and do little. experience of Massachusetts in relation to the | Mr. Pike remarks that they comport themselves with dignity, but they are hopeless and gloomy. The recovery of influence, of position, of control 900 to construct the proposed tunnel through in the State seems to them impossible. They the Alleghanies, leaving altogether out of the feel that they are a conquered people, and have nothing left but stolcism. Their lives remain. their children and their property have vanished. prices for their crops upon the construction of | War, en ancipation, and taxation have consumed this canal if there are any such, must prepare them. Their struggle now is against complete confication. The negro crowd they sit with do the debuting, the squabbling, the law making,

The House is literally a Black Parliament. The keepers are black, the little pages are black, the mitted to the bar in that place, where he continued to reside until his death. For thirty the Chaplain is coal-black. At some of the desks the Chaplain is coal-black. At some of the desks years Gov. YATES has been identified with the sit colored men who e types it would be hard to find outside of Congo; whose costume, visages. attitudes, and expression only befit the foreeastle of a buccancer. It must be remembered also, that these men, with not more than half a dozen exceptions, have themselves been slaves, and that their ancestors were slaves for genera-

One of the things that first strike the observer and equipping troops.

It was at this time that he started GRENT on leading topics of discussion are well understood, as they are of a practical character and appeal directly to the personal interests of the member as well as to those of his constituents. When an appropriation bill is up ward he was employed to drill raw recruits. to raise money to eatch and punish the Ku-Klux. they know exactly what it means. As Mr. Pike he shortly appointed him to the command of an says, "They feel it in their bones." So, too, with educational measures. The free school comes right home to them. So, too, does the arming and drilling of the black militia. On these matters they can talk forever with all the glibness of fresh converts at a negro camp meet-ing. They defy Lindley Murray and care nothing for the rules of composition, and their misuse of English is sometimes ludicrous beyond measure; but still they have much aptness in legislative proceedings, and are "quick as lightning" at detecting points of der, and at raising questions of privilege. The confusion and uproar are almost incredible. The Speaker cannot preserve order, though his bammer is constantly in action. He orders a member whom he has discovered to be particularly unruly to take his seat. The member obeys, and with the same motion that he sits down, throws his feet on to his desk, hiding himself from the Speaker by the soies of his boots. In an instant he appears again on the floor. After a few experiences of this sort, the Speaker threatens, in a laugh, to call the "gemman" to order. This is considered a capital joke, and a guffaw follows. The laugh goes round, and then the peanuts are cracked and munched faster than ever; one hand being employed in fortifying the inner man with this nutriment of universal use, while the other enforces the views of the orator. This laughing propensity of the sable crowd is a great cause of disorder. They laugh as hens cackle-one pegins and all follow.

But underneath all this seeming burlesque there is, as Mr. Pike justly observes, something very real and solid. It is not all sham, nor al burlesque. There is an earnestness and a genuine interest which in spite of the jargon in which they sometimes indulge, lends a sort of lightly to their proceedings. "Seven years ago these men were raising corn and cotton under the whip of the overseer. To-day they are rais

creasing, and in time the whites will regain the ascendancy.

But the great evil of the State is the corruption of its rulers and their terrible plunder the public. The last Administration stole right and left with an audacity altogether unparalleled conceal their plunder. The State bonded debt has been increased from five millions to fifteen millions, and there are millions besides of floating debt whose amount is quite uncertain Much of this debt has been created by barefaced swindles-by fraudulent issues of scrip. The State expenses have been raised from less than half a million a year to upward of two millions. Public opinion is poweriess against the thieves. They plunder, and glory in it. They steal, and defy you to prove it. The legalization of fraudulent scrip is regarded simply as a smart operation. The purchase of a Senatorship is considered only a profitable trade. Those who make the most out of the operation are the best fellows. "How did you get your money?" was asked of a prominent legislator and lobbyist. "I stole it," was the prompt reply. The same man pursues his trade to-day, openly and unabashed. A leading member of the ast Administration was told he had the credit of having robbed the State of his large fortune. Let them prove it," was his only answer. Meanwhile both of them openly revel in their riches under the very shadow of the lean and hungry treasury whence their ill-gotten gains were fliched.

The greater part of Mr. Pike's graphic and animated narrative is devoted to this monstrous system of plunder, which he demonstrates by official testimony. The whole work is written in lively style and in a candid and impartial spirit. It conveys a great deal of valuable information about the climate, the resources, and the general condition of South Carolina. And answers this last question in his Prostrate notwithstanding the fearful picture he has State, (D. Appleton & Co.) He draws a painted of barbaric supremacy in the State, and of official corruption, he is not without hope of her regeneration. He says:

The whites must rely mainly upon themselves dimainly upon action quite outside and indendent of politics, to redeem the State, if it is be redeemed. This is the real serious ok they should set about. The old histic and really important city of Charlesm, with its fifty thousand inhabitants in the control of the control o in in South Carolina with a resolution to heave a reform that will tring the State back its ancient respectability. The feeling that ost oppresses the whites arises from the great parent majority of colored voters as shown in e-elections. This majority is reckoned to be out 30,000. But this arises from the fact that I the blacks vote, while the whites do not here is no such majority as appears on the reard, as the relative mack and white population the census clearly shows. The blacks are most in the consistent of the vote in the consistent proposed in the control of the state during that that of 1870 shows some encouraging feares. The there population of the State during population is everywhere poor and immobile, and though there is a movement toward the towns, it does not appear in the agricultural districts. In these there are blacks enough. The class there wanted is of immigrants who have a little money, and who buy land and farm on their own account. And such do come, and will be more and more encouraged to come. It is their thrift, and their energy, and their money that are going to play an important part in overcoming the predominance of the black nopulation. Where the white man can live and prosper, and enjoy good health, as he can all over the upper country or oluff-tands of South Carolina, he is bound to supplied the weaker at 'poorer race. So that it, resteration of the prodominance of the white population in the State seems to be only a question of time, which can be much abbreviated by suitable effort."

As illustrating the results of the reconstruc-

tion measures and the fruits of negro rule in the cotton States, this work is exceedingly rangely. Every thoughtful student for the first states commonly known as try law and the several supplements thereto. valuable. Every thoughtful student of our public affairs will find it worthy of his most

## DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The Comptroller of the Currency Opposed to the Repeal of the Reserve Laws. Washington, Nov. 28.—The Comptroller of the Currency in his annual report says that, in view of the lessons to be derived from the late suspension of currency payment in New York, he would not be warranted in recommending any change in the National Currency act requiring national banks to have on hand at all times a certain amount of lawful money as reserve against liabilities. He, however, repeats ommendation made in his last annual report, that a Government certificate be issued. bearing a low rate of interest, for the use of all the banks of the country, to be counted as a certain proportion of the reserve. These, he argues, would give to the banks outside of New York employment for their surplus means during the dull season, and could be made available at any time upon the return of the active

ble at any time upon the return of the active business seasons.

Now these banks send their surplus means to New York for deposit upon interest, and the city banks, having no legitimate outlet for these funds, are threatened with loss. The stock Board takes advantage of this condition of affairs, speculation is stimulated by the cheapness of money, and a market is found for the ldle funds upon doubtful collaterals. The result is seen in the mercased transactions at the Clearing House, which, in 1852, averaged more than §100,000,000 daily—not one-half of which was the result of legitimate business.

As to the argument advanced by the advocates of the repeal of the reserve law, that under its provisions the national banks are absolutely prohibited from using its reserves at any time, the Comptroller says:

The provision requiring that a reserve shall be kept

Comptroller says:

The provision requiring that a reserve shall be kept on hand at all times was intended to protect the depositor, and to keep the bank in funds for the curpose of responding to the demands of its creditors at all times. This is evident from the fact that the bank is required, when its reserves are deficient, to cease discounting and making dividends until the amount of the reserve shall be restored. To claim that a bank cannot renew its own notes upon presentation, and cannot pay the checks of its depositors on demand if the payment of such debts shall entrench upon its reserves, is compared to declaring that the care. officers, at the risk of almost certain failure and

## AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Thentre.

On and after next Wednesday Mr. Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre will be in Twenty-eighth treet, for on the evening of that day the new theatre, with the old and popular name, will be opened to the public, and the much esteemed mpany associated only with this name will appear in an original comedy by James Alberny, the whip of the overseer. To-day they are raising points of order and questions of privilege. They find they can raise one as well as the other They prefer the latter. It is easier, and better paid. Then, it is the evidence of an accompished result. It means escape and defence from old oppressors. It means liberty. It means the destruction of prison walls only too real to them. It is the sunshine their lives. It is their day of jubilee."

The blacks in South Carolina are in proportion to the whites as four to three. Mr. Pike thinks there is reason to believe that the whites are increasing and the blacks diminishing. The blacks do not multiply as they did under slavery, when there were none single. The infant children die off from want of care. White men are coming into the State, though as yet not in very great numbers. The old planters still hold their lands. The blacks are too pour to buy, Manufactures are growing. Trade is growing, and this means that the white population is in-Esq., entitled "Fortune." On this occasion, and

THE NEW CONSTITUTION IN PENN-SYLVANIA.

Legal Battle with the Rings-" Gopher Bill" and Other Professional Repeaters Petitioning for an Injunction-An Honest Bill for the Consideration of the Court-Repeating and Ballot Stuffing Claim the Protection of the Law.

respondence of The Sun PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The Ring policians are growing desperate at the evident determination of the people to adopt the new onstitution. Every reputable Republican newspaper and nearly every Republican leader who has withstood the debauchery of the few Republican plunderers who control the Republican organization in Philadelphia, Allegheny, Dauphin, and many other counties have come out boldly for the new organic law, and all the Democrats who are not mere dependents of the Republican Rings are earnestly battling for reform. Finding it impossible to defeat the Consti-

tution by a popular vote, a movement has been made in the courts to restrain the Convention and defeat an election entirely. They do not now care to have the election ordinance of the Convention set aside, for even an election under the registry law, with all its capabilities, could not defeat the Constitution. If the whole number of votes on the false registry of this cityld be counted against the Constitute ald be adopted by over 100,000 majority was to govern the election in this city it id arouse the country, and an immense vote ald be polled, four-fifths of which would be the Constitution. They have therefore and oned the idea of cheating the friends of

abandoned the idea of cheating the friends of reform at the poils.

They have now staked everything on a sweeping injunction from the Supreme Court. They will ask the Court to decide that the Convention has transcended its powers in amending the bill of rights, in promugating an election ordinance, and in refusing to submit the judiciary article separately, as required by the provisions of the act of the Legislature, passed, bear in mind, after the people had voted for a convention without any restrictions whatever; and to restrain the election officers from holding an election of at all, on the ground that the Convention oaving violated the law, its act of submission is null and void, and there is no new Constitution legally before the people.

convention naving violated the law, its act of submission is muil and void, and there is no new Constitution legally before the people.

To give apparent character to this desperate movement, nearly every lawyer of character who could be employed has been comployed by the rings to appear in court in all sorts of cases. Mr. Goweth, brother of the President of the Reading Railroad Company, led off, for reasons well understood. Mr. Charles Gibbons, who was semiloved by the Ring to frame the Registry law in 1869, will be Mr. Gowen's colleague. The petitioners are confined to the newspaper publishers and printers who do the printing of the Sheriff's office, and divide the price charged with the Sheriff himself. On Tuesday next, when the hearing is to be had, Mr. B. H. Brewster and Mr. Ashurst will appear ostensibly for certain taxpayers, employed for the occasion, and also for an election officer under the Registry Law, who asks an injunction because his occupation is taken from him. Mr. Cowan of Westmorehand has been employed also to come in and present the petition of certain citizens of Allechary. Mr. Treasurer Markey's chedient

In addition to all these various bills in equity to be presented to the Supreme Court on tuesday next, one has been prepared and signed that all will confess has the merit of candor and truthfulness. Your readers will best understand the case by giving them the bill entire, as it is brief and to the point, and the honesty of its expressions will be r. cognized by our whole community. It is as follows:

ite suppiements, and thus bereft us of our broad charter under which we practice our non-legalized calling without molestation.

Your orators further represent. That they are tax-rayers, and that the destruction of their profession would greatly diminish the number of asx recepts issued annually to enlarge the freedom of the behot; that they have from twenty to fifty tax receipts each, issued by the proper officers in Philadelphia in blank, and of course paid fees to enable them to prosecute their calling in obedience to existing laws; that if the said John II. Walker and others, commonly called a Convention, shall be successful in disregarding the laws of the State, the number of annual tax recepts will be greatly diminished, and the tax rate will probably have to be increased, and that your orators as property holders, (mostly mow in the nominal possession of other persons, see relief from this bontrable court.

Your orators being, therefore, remediless at common law, pray equitable revolet as chooses.

Fig.—That the said Convention be dissolved and abuilshed. Fig. That the said Convention be dissident and collabed.

Sec. 4—That all good citizens be enjoined from intering with our established profession.

That d—that the Legislature be enjoined from repealing any of our laws enlarging the freedom of the ostlot.

Fig. 6—Any other relief in our line that may suggest self to the Court will most acceptable.

### The Pupils and Alumni of Grammar School place at the same time. The wife went first, shown into an antercom; the husband soon for the midst of the m No. 7 in Mourning.

son, late the Principal of Grammar School No. 7. him with such effect that he kept his hed for a week. Five pews were filled with the mourners, and and his eyes were closed for a fortnight. congregation was composed of his assothe congregation was composed of his associates in teaching, the pupils whom he had taught, and the school fellows of his boyhood. In the latter part of the summer vacation Mr. Allison was attacked by typhoid fever, which is George T. Trimble Association of old Public School No. 7, alumin, and classmants of Mr. Allison bore the coffin into and out of the church. A large floral ornament, the afft of the Grainmar School of which he was Principal, hung on the pulpit before the coffin; the letters "G. S. No. 7," in violets, on a ground of tuberoses and White White flowers, with the green leaves of a smilax vine, were intertwined. A basket of flowers stood on the coffin; a large floral lyre on one side of the pulpit, and on the other a cross and crown. The minister who married him, and two long known pastors of his life, and whose sons had graduated under his tuitiou, spoke affecting words in his memory. He left an invalid mother and one child, an infant daughter. The officiating ministers were the Kev, Christopher Rhodes, pastor of the Stanton street Baptist Church, where Mr. Allison formerly worshiped; the Rev. Mr. Hat, an acquaintance of twenty-five years, and the Rev. Mr. Hiscox, for many years his pastor. Mr. Allison's body is buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Women in Politics—A Shocking Charge. ciates in teaching, the pupils whom he had which has puzzled the farmers, as it is unlike my s

## Women in Politics - A Shocking Charge.

It is charged that Miss Abby Gifford, who was recently elected School Commissioner in Iowa, secured her election by buying votes with whiskey. Suppose she had obtained her whiskey from Cincinnati, who would have paid the funeral expenses of all those voters she bought?

## A Duel that is Not Approved.

From the Communic Enquirer.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 26.—Two young men named Rogers and Garwood, rivals for the hand of a voung lady named Annie Templeton, fought a duel Sunday last in the northeastern portion of this county. At the first fire Rogers received a severe wound in the right arm, the ball entering above the wrist and coming out near the chow. Garwood escaped unbart, his antazonist's ball passing through the skirt of his coat. Rogers will lose his arm. The young lady low declares that she will have nothing to do now declares that she will have nothing to do From the Cincinnati Enguirer

Deposit your surplus eartings in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, Sun Building, opnosite City Hail. German and French languages spoken at the counter.—

Adr.

#### SUNBEAMS.

-Which travels quickest, heat or cold? Heat, of course, because you can catch

-In Decatur, Ill., when a young lady declines an offer to convoy her home, he asks permission to sit on the fence and see her go by. -A young man in Missouri shot himself

the other day while going to church on horseback. The first instance of the kind, perhaps, on record

-An advertisement for a district school teacher, in New Hampshire, concludes in this ways -Conundrum-Said a boy: "That chap, ronder, is my brother, and this girl is his sister, and yet

a no relation of mine." Answer-The boy ited. -Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, he elder brother of the late Prince Consort Albert of England, is expected in this country during the winter -A convicted murderer under sentence of death in Georgia has sold his hody to a me gentleman for \$10, which he has expended in tolice articles.

-A tanner's shop was recently excavated at Pempeli, with many of the tools used by the work-men, which are almost the same as those in use at the

-The city government of Boston are convinced of the truth of the maxim, "Charity begins at home." Last year they spent \$4,000 in providing soup for the poor and \$41,000 on refreshments for themselves. -Look out for imposters in these hard times. Last week a man was arrested for beging it the streets of Newark, who had his boots stuffed with money, and a bank book showing a large amount to be

-A youth in a fit of the blues at Dubuque, the other day, tried to poison himself, but a dostor applied a stomach pump, and advised him to go to the circus. He did so, and laughed thit he cried at the anties of the trick muies. -The Cincinnati Times publishes what

credit in a savings bank.

it calls a portrait of one of Deacon Richard Smith's wicked partners. Tals portrait is simply the picture of a jackass. It does great injustice to the subject Neither of the wicked partners is a fool.

—The Cincinnati Commercial affirms that

there is a canal Ring in Ohio, and that Samuel R. Rees of the Cincinnati Guirtie, universally known as nomes. Reed, is a member of the same. He is one of those wicked partners of Deacon Richard smith who treacher ously and terribly affect that truly good man.

-Petty smuggling from Canada is brisk. A letter from Ogdensburg says that several Watertown ladies were searched at the Custom House recently occoming from Prescott, and had their goods taken away from them. Thirty-three women were searched, and all -Mr. W. H. Herndon of Springfield, Ill.,

who was formerly the law partner and intimate friend of the late President Lincoln, writes to say that the statement respecting Mr. Lincoln's religious views pub-lished in Lamon's life of him are substantially correct. Mr. Lincoln was, he says, not an Evangelied Cardstian.

—The Brazilian cable between Portugal

and Brazil will not be completed for some months. Tempestuous weather has prevented the opening of the first section of the cable between hisbon and the Madeira next spring. -Capt. Joseph Fry of the Virginius, according to the Little Rock, Ark, Time to curing the war belonged to the Confederate Mississippi spin from and commanded the battery at St. Charles on Wolferiver, Ark, which the the fatal shot into the guinosat

-The office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives is worth \$15,000 a year, and the officer has to give \$10,000 nonds for his poor behavior. The applicants now calling for the honors and emoluments of the place are Col. Ortway, the present incumbent; D. W. Munn of Illinois, Col. A. H. Markland of Kentucky, Col. Joe Dwyer of Omo, and Mr. Kennedt of New York.

Kennedy of New York. -" Come, mother, give me some medlcine," said an ailing boy, "I don't want to die yet, for I've no acquaintance in heaven." "Why, yes, me boy," said his mother, "there's your dear old grandfather, and little Lainy, the gardener's daughter, and Harry Stone, too, died only last week." "Well, "said the little fellow, "Harry and I always did quarrel, and the garden-

er's child speaks nothing but Dutch, and I have grown so since grandpa died he would not know me when I -" Dear old Aunt Mary," said a school girl, "don't see very well, and last Sunday she was buz-zing around getting ready for church, looking for um-brella, speer, overshoes, and last, but not least, her prayer brook. The latter she thought she had secured by grabbing something off her bureau at the last mo-ment, but when she got to church it proved to be my musical box, and the old lady, in trying to find her

place in this uncommon book of prayer, touched the spring and it went off in fine style to the tune of "O Jim Along, Jim Along Josey," —An encounter of a fearful character ews and Arabs. As a Jewish funeral procession passes through one of the principal thoroughfares an officer of tirallieurs insulted the mourners by spitting at them, and using obscene language. Some friends of the mourners, becoming enraged at this unseemly conduct, attacked the officer, and eventually threw him down a fearful precipice more than 100 metres deep. Numerous Arabs rushed upon the Jews to avenge their country-man, and a terrible conflict ensued, in which several thousand Jews and Arabs took part. The military were

-Great suffering is reported among the settlers in Lyons and Oscools counties, northwesters Iows, and an appeal for sid is sent out. It is said that nine-tentils of the people have only twisted hay and grass seed for fuel, while their food and clothing are nsufficient for the necessities of life. Many families several deaths from exposure to the cold. These cou ties were settled and organized in 1871 and 1871, and the increase of population has been very rapid. It is said that the soil is rich, and an abundant harvest was promised this year, but late in the summer the grass-hoppers swept the farms of every vestige of vegetaquence was the privation, and suffering reported at this

The foregoing may or may not be presented, by. It is the only honest bill that has yet been prepared for the consideration of the Court. It tells the whole story without disguise, and expresses the true meaning of air the others.

I do not believe that the Court will interfere, but whether or not, the early and complete triumph of constitutional reform is assured beyond a doubt.

THER'S FUNERAL. -An American officer played a provok-A mourning congregation gathered yesterday in the Stanton street Baptist Church. In the open coffin was the face of Samuel D. Alli-

-A new cereal has been grown in Oregon

he cup that cheers but not inchrace. — Of Let the New York swell drink muscatel. And German drink his beer i. Let the Hassaures plue for sour Rhone wine. But give me "Worcestershire." A humper I'll toss of Worcester Sanc.". So give me Worcestershire.

Gin is liquid fire and may inspire, but it makes he for so quer. And the limitants come with the ruby fam. So give me Workestershire. While scribbing Bloss tries repper sauce. You may give me Workestershire.

When I was a lad my father had Ten barrels of eider a year : Ten barrels of cider a year;
And oder I'd draw through a wheaten straw.
When the old folks were not in a:
But tastes will change, and it is not straigs.
That I now how Woperstraine.
A bumper I'd toss of Worcester Sauce.
So give me Worcestershire.

All liquors I've tried, and I nearly died When assorting the samples quert. So I then gave up the enemating up And I'll stick to Worcestorsaite. I'm a regular hoss for Worcestor Bauce, And I'll stick to Worcestorshire.

When I wish to write with venom and spits.
And destroy what men hold dear.
I quietly call for a bottle of Gail,
And a glass of Worcestershire.
So up I'll toss the Worcestershire.
And down goes the Worcestershire.
Chochnair Eaguirt.